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A Good Sign.

The National Intelligencer of the 23d contains an excellent article on the question—Has Congress Power to institute slavery? It regrets the necessity which makes the publication necessary, and declares its columns open to discussion. The communication is from an able source. It is calm, considerate, and well fortified by legal authorities. Will our Dublin publish this article? Is it not time that this view of the subject should be fairly presented?

Has Congress Power to Institute Slavery?

The first article of the Constitution declares that all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, &c. This limits the legislative action of Congress to the subsequently enumerated powers.

In the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution it is declared that Congress shall have power "to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may by cession of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings."

Under this provision the cession of the District of Columbia was made, within which territory slavery had been long sanctioned, so that the power of Congress to institute it within the District did not arise; and no one, it is supposed, would contend that within the cession of a non-slave-holding State for forts, &c., Congress could establish slavery.

In no part of the Constitution are slaves named or referred to as property: they are designated as persons. In the second section of the first article, which appoints representatives and direct taxes, the words "three-fifths of all other persons" include slaves. They are referred to in the ninth section of the same article, which declares that "migration of importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight," and also in the second section of the fourth article, in relation to fugitives from labor. In no other part of the Constitution is there any reference to slaves.

In the third section of the fourth article it is declared that Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. The power here given is limited to the regulation of the property of the Government, and may be exercised as well within a State as a Territory. It gives no express power to institute a Territorial Government, or to adopt regulations beyond the specific objects of the grant. Congress are authorized "to dispose of" the territory (land) or other property. Political power is not, it would seem, within the grant. This is considered too clear to be controverted.

There is no specific power given to Congress in the Constitution, which authorizes the establishment of a Territorial Government, except that which relates to the District of Columbia.

The Ordinance "for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio" was approved 7th August, 1787, which was before the formation of the Constitution of the United States. That ordinance provided for the first and second grades of Territorial Government which extended over the territory that includes the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. Separate Territorial Governments were formed under the ordinance as the progress of population required. This provided for the government of all the territory ceded to the Union at the adoption of the Constitution; and this fact may have been supposed to render any provision on the subject in the Constitution unnecessary. On the 7th August, 1789, the ordinance was modified by an act of Congress, so as to adapt it to the Constitution.

On the 20th February, 1790, North Carolina ceded to the Union territory which now constitutes the State of Tennessee, which was accepted by act of Congress on the 2d of April ensuing. In the act of cession, among other provisions, it was stipulated "that no regulation made or to be made by Congress, shall tend to emancipate slaves;" and on the 20th May, 1790, by the act of Congress, the ordinance of 1787, with certain exceptions in the act of cession, was adopted "for the government of the territory of the United States South of the river Ohio."

The first annexation of foreign territory to the United States was Louisiana, within which slavery existed under the French and Spanish Governments. Florida, which was subsequently annexed, was also a slave State. Texas was a slave State.

If any part of Mexican territory shall be annexed, as slavery is not sanctioned in Mexico, it must come into the Union as a free territory; and the important question arises whether Congress have power to make it a slave territory.

No question is better settled in this country than that slavery exists in a State by virtue of the local law; that the power over the subjects is exclusively vested in the State, and that Congress, except as to the recapture of slaves, can exercise no power over it.

The relation of master and slave is dependent upon the local law; and when the slave escapes, by any means, to a State where such relation does not exist, he is free, unless under a general law he may be recaptured by the master. The Constitution, which authorizes the recapture of fugitives from labor, is the law of the Union on this subject. There is no principle in the laws of nations, nor in the common law, as between sovereigns, which authorizes a recapture of a fugitive slave. These principles will not be disputed by any one who

has examined the decisions of the Courts of the United States.

Under the Articles of Confederation there was a provision for the return of fugitives from justice, but none in regard to absconding slaves. There was, therefore, no obligation on a free State, unless imposed by its own law, to deliver up a slave; nor was there any legal means through which the master could claim the fugitive. The inconvenience and collision which frequently arose from this state of things led to the above provision in the Constitution.

The power to institute slavery belongs exclusively to the community in which it exists. In the language of Chief Justice Taney, in *Groves vs. Slaughter*, 15 Peters, 508, a State "has a right to decide for itself whether it will or will not admit slaves to be brought within its limits from another State, either for sale or for any other purpose, and also to prescribe the manner and mode in which they may be introduced, and to determine their condition and treatment; and this action cannot be controlled by Congress, either by virtue of its power to regulate commerce, or by virtue of any other power conferred by the Constitution of the United States."

And in the case of *Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 16 Peters, 611, the Supreme Court says: "The state of slavery is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation founded upon and limited to the range of the territorial laws; and it is manifest from this consideration, that, if the Constitution had not contained the clause for recapture, every non-slaveholding State in the Union would have been at liberty to have declared free all runaway slaves coming within its limits, and to have given them entire immunity and protection against the claims of their masters."

The true construction of the Constitution is, that implied powers can only exercise in carrying into effect a specific power. And this implication is limited to such measures as shall be appropriate to the object. This is an admitted and safe rule of construction. It is believed to be the only one which has been sanctioned by statesmen, and jurists. Powers exercised beyond this is not derived from the Constitution, but must depend upon an unlimited discretion. And this is despotism.

Now there is no specific power in the Constitution which authorizes the organization of a Territorial Government. Such a power was given in relation to the District of Columbia, and it was equally necessary in regard to other Territories. But if this power be implied from that specific power given to regulate the disposition of the public lands, it must, under the above rule, be limited to measures suitable to the end in view. If Congress go beyond this in the organization of a Territorial Government, they act without limitation, and may establish a monarchy. Admit that they may organize a Government which shall protect the lands purchased and provide for the administration of justice among the settlers, it does by no means follow that they may establish slavery. This is a relation which must be created by the local sovereignty. It is a municipal regulation of limited extent, and necessarily, of an equal limited origin. It is a domestic relation over which the Federal Government can exercise no control. And, above all, the institution of slavery is not within any implication which can be drawn from the power to regulate and dispose of the public lands or other property of the United States. As before remarked, slavery is not treated in the Constitution as property. They are made property by the local law.

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that, under the power to regulate commerce among the States, Congress could not interfere with the slave trade between the States. And with how much greater propriety and force of argument could such a power be sustained than the power to establish slavery in a Territory. In the latter there is nothing from which the power can be applied, while the former is admitted to include all commercial dealings among the States. And it was upon the ground that in the Constitution slaves were treated as persons and not as property, that were held not to come within the commercial power. If Congress, under any implied power, may institute slavery in a Territory of the United States, on much stronger grounds may they exercise the commercial power over the transfer and sale of slaves among the States.

In the Territory of Louisiana and Florida, Congress recognized and, to a limited extent, regulated slavery. But, as before remarked, slavery existed in those Territories at the time they were ceded to the United States; and, in the treaty of cession of Louisiana, the United States bound themselves to protect the property of the citizens. Slaves in that Territory were considered as property, and were within the treaty. And it is singular that this fact in the Missouri controversy was not, I believe, relied upon by the South. It was the strongest position that could have been taken on that side of the question.

If free territory be admitted and Congress have no power to institute slavery within it, the territory must remain free until the people shall form a State Government, then the question may arise, in the exercise of this sovereign power, whether slavery shall be admitted.

Can the President and Senate by a treaty establish slavery in the new Territory? Such a power is not found in the Constitution nor in the laws of nations.

Another Manifestation Doubt.

We learn that Captain Edward Schenley, and Mrs. Schenley, now residing in London, have instructed their agent in the city to offer a donation of ten acres of land to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital Society, being a portion of the land included in the village of Croghansville now in the right hand of the city of Pittsburgh.

The above generous offer secures to the society all the ground required both for the objects of the hospital and the lunatic asylum, and is a glowing "remembrance" from this lady in a foreign land, to her native city.

The active progress to completion of the asylum and hospital is due to the public, and founded on the two liberal donations, will be a proud monument in the midst of a princely estate.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

## Right of Petition.

The New Orleans Delta still continues to maintain, with ability the doctrine, that Congress will not make new States. Referring to Mr. Calhoun, and the duty of the South, on the 23d, it says:

An extrinsic cause of a nature so powerful and controlling that no feeling of the heart or power of the mind can be found to combat it, prompts this diversion from the hitherto onward course of the great Senator. That social institution which circumstances have imposed upon us as a hard necessity of our lot, and whose existence, so inseparably intertwined with the whole framework of our society, has been so often attacked, and in even now so loudly threatened by the fanatics of the North—the defence and preservation of that institution is the object to which Mr. Calhoun seems to have devoted the latter days of his life. So far as the protection of slavery as it now exists in the South, and its security and exclusive control by the people of the States where it exists are concerned, Mr. Calhoun may rely confidently upon the support of the whole people of the South. But we believe that a majority of our people, do not think that its constant discussion and agitation are conducive to the security of slavery. The introduction of this question into Congress in any shape should be deprecated by all Southerners. Our true position is this: Slavery is a question which we cannot and will not discuss here. It is a part of our society and institutions which we intend to cling to as long as it is our interest or will to do so, and all interference with it in other States will be resisted unto death.

But in denouncing the fanaticism of the abolitionists, let us not fall into the other and scarcely less fanatical extreme—of asserting and claiming more for slavery than we can with reason or power maintain. Let us not strive to make everything else subsidiary to the perpetuity of slavery. Let us not sacrifice that which promises great increase of national glory and power—which opens to our Republic a vast field of enterprise and greatness—to the mere apprehension that it may circumscribe the sphere and influence of slavery.

If Mr. Calhoun opposes the seizure and occupation of a portion or the whole of Mexico because it may bring a great accession to the anti-slavery power in the Union, does he not indirectly recognize the very principle to which the South is most violently opposed—that the General Government may control or act upon slavery in the States? How otherwise can any increase of anti-slavery territory endanger the institution as it exists in the Southern States?

Is it sound policy to acknowledge the pett and weakness of an institution whose friends and supporters are so nervously apprehensive that they see its ruin and downfall in every measure calculated to increase the power and enlarge the territory of our Republic? Is it wise or consistent that, whilst denying most inflexibly the right of the Federal Government to impose any condition in reference to slavery upon any new territory we may acquire, that we ourselves should take the lead in making the non-existence of slavery a ground for refusing to admit such territory into our Union?

Shall the South never look beyond its peculiar institutions—shall it be controlled by no other interests or feelings than those which relate to Slavery? Has it not other views and interests to guard and protect? Has it not sectional and geographical relations to preserve and strengthen? Are we forever to keep at a stand for fear that we may bring Anti-Slavery into our Union? Are the great commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the South never to be thought of? Have we not other battles to fight with the North than those of Slavery? Have we not other interests with which those of the Northern States may conflict, in aid of which we shall require an increase of territory and power in the South, to offset and oppose the vast additions which every year is bringing to the strength of the North? Shall we not, by securing to the South the command and control of the whole vast sea, or as they say, the foundations of an Empire as vast as that which, under the Roman sceptre grew up along the coasts of the Mediterranean—an Empire of States bound together by common interest and sectional and territorial relations which must for ever secure them from the authorized and unconstitutional interference of other States in their own domestic concerns and institutions?

In order that this subject may be fully understood, we present the proceedings of the U. S. Senate on the petition of the Friends of Indiana. That reads:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: 'We, your petitioners, believing all carnal war to be Anti-Christian, and the present war with Mexico to be one of pre-eminence injustice, wickedness and barbarity, respectfully, but earnestly request you, to use all the means in your power to put an immediate termination to the bloody conflict. And further, we would solicit the exercise of the powers of the Government vested in your hands, to put an immediate termination to slavery with all its horrible consequences, so far as those powers extend.'"

On presenting this petition Mr. Hale said: I suppose, Mr. President, as this petition prays for the exertion of all the powers of Government so far as they extend in relation to this subject, it includes within its provision, slavery within the District of Columbia; and I am informed that the practice has obtained in the Senate, when petitions of this character are presented, to raise the question of reception, and that such a motion is laid upon the table and there the matter drops. As this course does not accord with my own conviction of duty, I must urge a different disposition of this petition; and, I hope that, if exception be taken, it will be taken without this side-show of a motion to lay on the table.

With this view, if the question of reception be raised, I ask that it may be taken by yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT:—Those in favor of taking the question by yeas and nays, will rise.

Mr. HALE:—Was the motion made to lay the motion upon the table?

The PRESIDENT:—The question is to be put as a matter of course.

Mr. HALE:—I was not aware of the existence of such a rule; but, being the case, I would like to say a single word on the main question, as the motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

Mr. BERKELEY:—I trust that the established usage of the Senate will not be departed from on this occasion. When a petition of this sort is presented, the question of reception is raised by a motion to lay a petition on the table, I raise that question.

Mr. HALE:—Upon that question I ask the yeas and nays.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland, then said that his only object was to draw a postponement of the question of reception till to-morrow.

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## CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

SENATE.—Shortly after the opening of the chamber this morning, the galleries were densely packed by attentive auditors, to hear the discussion that was likely to take place upon the special order of the day—Mr. Calhoun's resolutions relative to the Mexican war.

Mr. Calhoun took the floor, which he maintained for a considerable length of time in the advocacy of his resolutions. He declared that the further prosecution of the war was unnecessary, that in its inception it was wrong, and produced solely by the act of the President, and not by Mexico. He denominated the war as one that was not adequate cause for the commencement of hostilities between the two countries, and that the existing state of things had been brought about without any just or sufficient reason.

He stated that he had originally opposed the war, for reasons similar to those which he now stated. He stated that he was now counselled by impending dangers menacing the property and happiness of the United States. In his conclusion, he was threatened by an immense and heavy artillery, and that of necessity he was compelled to employ and sustain a large standing army, with all its concomitant evils, alike demoralizing in its influences upon a large portion of our citizens as well as endangering the permanence of our civil and religious institutions. He strenuously proposed for a further prosecution of the war in the hope of securing greater chances of obtaining indemnities by its longer continuance, and finally endangering our free institutions by the escalation of such a war.

He concluded by saying that he was not prepared to employ and sustain a large standing army, with all its concomitant evils, alike demoralizing in its influences upon a large portion of our citizens as well as endangering the permanence of our civil and religious institutions. He strenuously proposed for a further prosecution of the war in the hope of securing greater chances of obtaining indemnities by its longer continuance, and finally endangering our free institutions by the escalation of such a war.

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—The market for male made was hot, with speculations for and out of cotton for this season. The uniform country is 7, 8, and 9; to the city 10; retail sales 11; off, 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100; 101; 102; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108; 109; 110; 111; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135; 136; 137; 138; 139; 140; 141; 142; 143; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 154; 155; 156; 157; 158; 159; 160; 161; 162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 169; 170; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; 177; 178; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186; 187; 188; 189; 190; 191; 192; 193; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203; 204; 205; 206; 207; 208; 209; 210; 211; 212; 213; 214; 215; 216; 217; 218; 219; 220; 221; 222; 223; 224; 225; 226; 227; 228; 229; 230; 231; 232; 233; 234; 235; 236; 237; 238; 239; 240; 241; 242; 243; 244; 245; 246; 247; 248; 249; 250; 251; 252; 253; 254; 255; 256; 257; 258; 259; 260; 261; 262; 263; 264; 265; 266; 267; 268; 269; 270; 271; 272; 273; 274; 275; 276; 277; 278; 279; 280; 281; 282; 283; 284; 285; 286; 287; 288; 289; 290; 291; 292; 293; 294; 295; 296; 297; 298; 299; 300; 301; 302; 303; 304; 305; 306; 307; 308; 309; 310; 311; 312; 313; 314; 315; 316; 317; 318; 319; 320; 321; 322; 323; 324; 325; 326; 327; 328; 329; 330; 331; 332; 333; 334; 335; 336; 337; 338; 339; 340; 341; 342; 343; 344; 345; 346; 347; 348; 349; 350; 351; 352; 353; 354; 355; 356; 357; 358; 359; 360; 361; 362; 363; 364; 365; 366; 367; 368; 369; 370; 371; 372; 373; 374; 375; 376; 377; 378; 379; 380; 381; 382; 383; 384; 385; 386; 387; 388; 389; 390; 391; 392; 393; 394; 395; 396; 397; 398; 399; 400; 401; 402; 403; 404; 405; 406; 407; 408; 409; 410; 411; 412; 413; 414; 415; 416; 417; 418; 419; 420; 421; 422; 423; 424; 425; 426; 427; 428; 429; 430; 431; 432; 433; 434; 435; 436; 437; 438; 439; 440; 441; 442; 443; 444; 445; 446; 447; 448; 449; 450; 451; 452; 453; 454; 455; 456; 457; 458; 459; 460; 461; 462; 463; 464; 465; 466; 467; 468; 469; 470; 471; 472; 473; 474; 475; 476; 477; 478; 479; 480; 481; 482; 483; 484; 485; 486; 487; 488; 489; 490; 491; 492; 493; 494; 495; 496; 497; 498; 499; 500; 501; 502; 503; 504; 505; 506; 507; 508; 509; 510; 511; 512; 513; 514; 515; 516; 517; 518; 519; 520; 521; 522; 523; 524; 525; 526; 527; 528; 529; 530; 531; 532; 533; 534; 535; 536; 537; 538; 539; 540; 541; 542; 543; 544; 545; 546; 547; 548; 549; 550; 551; 552; 553; 554; 555; 556; 557; 558; 559; 560; 561; 562; 563; 564; 565; 566; 567; 568; 569; 570; 571; 572; 573; 574; 575; 576; 577; 578; 579; 580; 581; 582; 583; 584; 585; 586; 587; 588; 589; 590; 591; 592; 593; 594; 595; 596; 597; 598; 599; 600; 601; 602; 603; 604; 605; 606; 607; 608; 609; 610; 611; 612; 613; 614; 615; 616; 617; 618; 619; 620; 621; 622; 623; 624; 625; 626; 627; 628; 629; 630; 631; 632; 633; 634; 635; 636; 637; 638; 639; 640; 641; 642; 643; 644; 645; 646; 647; 648; 649; 650; 651; 652; 653; 654; 655; 656; 657; 658; 659; 660; 661; 662; 663; 664; 665; 666; 667; 668; 669; 670; 671; 672; 673; 674; 675; 676; 677; 678; 679; 680; 681; 682; 683; 684; 685; 686; 687; 688; 689; 690; 691; 692; 693; 694; 695; 696; 697; 698; 699; 700; 701; 702; 703; 704; 705; 706; 707; 708; 709; 710; 711; 712; 713; 714; 715; 716; 717; 718; 719; 720; 721; 722; 723; 724; 725; 726; 727; 728; 729; 730; 731; 732; 733; 734; 735; 736; 737; 738; 739; 740; 741; 742; 743; 744; 745; 746; 747; 748; 749; 750; 751; 752; 753; 754; 755; 756; 757; 758; 759; 760; 761; 762; 763; 764; 765; 766; 767; 768; 769; 770; 771; 772; 773; 774; 775; 776; 777; 778; 779; 780; 781; 782; 783; 784; 785; 786; 787; 788; 789; 790; 791; 792; 793; 794; 795; 796; 797; 798; 799; 800; 801; 802; 803; 804; 805; 806; 807; 808; 809; 810; 811; 812; 813; 814; 815; 816; 817; 818; 819; 820; 821; 822; 823; 824; 825; 826; 827; 828; 829; 830; 831; 832; 833; 834; 835; 836; 837; 8

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100 lbs. We quote  
 the Transamer  
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 Leather \$10.00  
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TRANSAMER.  
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at reasonable terms,  
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**BAUL,**  
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**STROKE.**

Manufacturer,  
Dealer in  
Shackleton's

3rd and 5th streets,  
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**Wages and Chair**  
men, always in demand  
for the Green wood  
a, Narrow, and Com-  
mercial Kinds, and  
as usual by Home  
which will be sold



## LITERARY EXAMINER.

### The Land of Dreams.

BY WILLIAM C. BRANT.

A mighty realm is the Land of Dreams,  
With castles that hang in the twilight sky,  
And wailing oceans and trailing streams,  
That gleam where the dusky valleys lie.

But over its shadowy border flows  
Sweet rays from the world of endless morn,  
And the nearer mountains catch the glow,  
And flowers in the meadows are born.

The souls of the happy dead repair,  
From their bowers of light to that bordering  
And walk in the fainter light there,  
With the souls of the living, hand in hand.

One calm sweet smile in that shadowy sphere,  
From eyes that open on earth no more—  
One wailing word from a voice once dear—  
How they rise in the memory of our dear!

Far from those hills that shine with day,  
And fields that bloom in the heavenly gales,  
The Land of Dreams goes stretching away  
To dimmer mountains and darker vales.

There lie the chambers of guilty despair,  
There walk the spectres of guilty fear,  
And soft, low voices that float through the night,  
Are whispering sin in the hellish air.

Dear maid, in thy girlhood's opening flower,  
Scarce weaned from the love of childish play,  
The tears on whose cheeks are but the shower  
That freshens the early blooms of May!

Thine eyes are closed, and over thy brow  
Pass thoughtful shadows and joyous gleams,  
And I know, by thy moaning lips, that now  
Thy spirit strays in the Land of Dreams.

Light-hearted maiden, oh, heed thy feet!  
Oh keep where that beam of Paradise falls;  
And only wander where thou may'st meet  
The blessed ones from its shining walls.

So shalt thou come from the Land of Dreams,  
With love and peace to this world of strife;  
And the light that over border streams  
Shall lead thee on the path of thy daily life.

A Cry from the Condemned Cell.  
(THE CARE OF MARY ANN HUNT.—It having been satisfactorily ascertained, after a proper medical examination, that there is every reason to believe that this wretched woman is quick with child, her execution is stayed, by order of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex.—Times.)

Two prisoners in a cell  
Where felons, doomed to die  
Are gathered for the gibbet, wait—  
The time of their death—  
A murderer and a babe unborn within that dungeon lie.

Ere this the wretch had died,  
But that the law abetains  
From taking human life, whose tide  
Doth flow in guileless veins,  
The hangman therefore waits till she hath passed  
Her travel's pains.

Prepare the bed, and see  
The woman that ye tend;  
And then prepare the gallows tree,  
To be the felon's end.  
Soon as a mother's anguish shall have ceased her  
frame to rend.

Prepare the swathing-bands,  
The hempen cord prepare;  
Alas! ye need the hangman's hands,  
The nurse's tender care;  
The infant to the cradle—to the drop the mother  
bear.

Oh! weary day on day,  
For this unhappy wretch;  
To count the hours that pass away,  
To watch the moments roll;  
And view through childlike's agonies the scaffold  
as her goal.

Her crime though nought can screen,  
Yet, ere her course be run,  
Think whether suffering will have been  
For all that she hath done.  
Surely Death's bitterness is past with that most  
wretched one.

Think on the anguish dread  
That hath assailed her;  
Think how that woman's heart hath bled,  
If "blood for blood" ye need,  
And "eye for eye and tooth for tooth," be still  
your law and creed.

[Punch.]

### Farm in the West.

ONLY night before last a pale, care-worn young man sat down upon one of the benches in Lafayette Square. His clothes were by no means new—his beaver had "gone to seed," and his shoes, like those of Julian St. Pierre, were "minus half their soles." As the breeze swept through the trees in the square, a shudder ran through the heart of the lonely man. He saw the yellow leaves drop from their boughs, and after being twirled and twirled around and around by the tiny current of air, would at last be whirled away, Heaven only knows whither. He thought these leaves were like his hopes, and that he was like the trees that parted with them. In the green spring-time of life, his heart had put forth its blossoms and its branches, and many a bird of love trilled its sweet song amidst the dark green foliage of his mind. But now all seemed gone, and thought by thought, and memory by memory, seemed dropping from the bough of life. He heard the autumn wind sighing through his bosom, and clasping his hands over his eyes, he shut out the gleams of the pale stars, and wept to himself. He thought of his youth, the golden visions that his mind had woven then, and how, like the diamond frost-work that is melted by the sun, they had all melted into "thin air." He thought of the struggles that he had gone through—the perils that he had passed—how from morn till morn he had labored, not for himself, but for others, and more than all, how his proud heart had been obliged to bow to the

"Spirits that patient merit  
From the unworthy task."

It was a deep and bitter thought that then ran through his heart, but he pressed his hand upon his breast and said—"It is well." Gathering his scanty garments about him, he wended his way to his home, and after a long and weary walk, at last reached his humble place of abode. His wife ran out to meet him, and his children clasped him, one around the knees, while the other clung her little thin white arms around his neck. He thought of the morrow—he had not a dollar to give them, and though his heart was dropping tears of blood, still his lips wore a smile, and he cheered his family with words of hope and love. Kissing his children, he bade them good night, and slept and dreamed those cold grey dreams allotted to the children of poverty. The next morning, after he had eaten his humble breakfast, he came down town, to earn the pittance of those who are doomed to labor. His heart hung in his bosom like a load of lead, and he bit his lips in order to suppress his agony. His rent was due, and every farthing that he had on earth was gone. He thought of his pale-faced wife and little children, and imagined that he saw them shivering in the cold air, homeless and defenceless. His face was bent towards the ground, and walking along with a heart brim full of agony, he suddenly saw a little piece of paper that looked like a bank note, lying on the pavement. He grasped it like a miser—but alas! it was only a ticket in the Havana lottery! He took it down town, however, and in a cabaret in the Third Municipality, asked what No. 33,661 had drawn.

"Have you that number?" asked the bar-keeper, with surprise.

"Yes—here it is," was the answer.

"That ticket, sir, has drawn \$8000, and you have only to go to the firm of——to get your money."

man's bosom? He was as wealthy as he wished to be, and could fling back with scorn the taunts into the teeth of those who had oppressed him. He hastened to his home, and the very ground seemed to fly beneath his feet. His wife's face grew livid at his approach, but when he told her of his fortune, she burst into tears. She could not speak for joy, but throwing herself down on her knees, she clasped her thin white hands and thanked her God for his blessings. She did not speak a word, but the mute heart's prayer rose upwards, as full of silence and fragrance as the incense from the holy censer! The husband could not even smile, but for once in his life his eye was lighted up with the brilliant gleams of hope and joy.

In a day the happy family were on their way to a home in the West. The husband clasped the waist of his wife, as they sat on the hurricane deck, and as the distance grew greater, saw the outlines of the buildings of New Orleans fade into the clouds, and the spires of her churches look like the masts of ships seen afar off. He thought of those who had died of the yellow fever—of those to whom he had been a friend, and who had treated his friendship with unthankfulness—and ah! how merrily rung the super bell on board the boat—and how savory was the smell of the food upon the table. The wife, whose cheeks were no longer pale, and the husband, whose heart was no longer sad, went down to day for a week, until at last they reached their place of destination. An old Englishman, who longed to return to his native land, sold out to the lucky finder of the lottery ticket, his farm, consisting of nearly four hundred acres of the richest land, together with stock, farming utensils and everything else pertaining to the place.

It was only a day or two before the young couple were safely installed in their new residence, and they were happy, perfectly happy. On the balcony of his little house, on the first night of their arrival, the husband sat smoking his pipe, and gazing on the beautiful scene that was spread before his view. The tall green trees around his dwelling seemed to bow to him and acknowledge him as their master. He heard the lowing of his kine in the cattle yard, and saw the broad fields that were teeming with the richest produce of the West. They were all his now! He saw the brook that, like a vein of silver, ran in the pale moonlight as softly as a dream. He thought how, on the morrow, he would take his gun and shoot some of the game that he heard chirping almost up to the very door of his house. He went to bed with a heart as light as a feather, and dreamed pleasant dreams. The next morning, just as the sun tinged with gold the summits of the hills, and the birds were singing their early songs to the light of day—he awoke—yes, to find himself still in Lafayette Square!

He had been sleeping all the while, and the lottery ticket was but a portion of his dream. His hat, which had fallen off his head, was nearly full of dead autumn leaves. Amongst the yellow leaves there was a piece of paper. It was the fragment of a kite that had been caught in the trees and blown to pieces. On this piece of paper was written, in a bold round hand, "Patience and Perseverance will accomplish every thing"—and here the sentence broke off. It was evidently a leaf torn from the copy-book of a school-boy; but the dreamer gave it a long, wistful look, and resolved to be a man in future.—N. O. Delta.

### Phenomena of Light—Important Discovery.

At a late meeting of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, Mr. Hunt addressed the company on the interesting subject of some recent discoveries, and which he himself originated, respecting the various powers of the solar rays. About six years ago he announced that, associated with the light and heat derived from the sun was another principle, most active in producing extraordinary changes in the organic and inorganic world. This principle he at first called Energy; but since, on the suggestion of Sir John Herschel, it had been called actinism from the Greek *aktis*, a ray of the sun.) Subsequent researches had established the fact that the solar ray contains three principles and distinct means of action, light, heat, and actinism. His present observations referred to the influence, separately and in combination, of these three principles on vegetation, showing that seeds placed under the influence of solar rays that penetrated through yellow glass would not germinate, because yellow glass prevents passage of the actinic principle, with its chemical action. Mr. Hunt then illustrated, by explanations of the various effects on vegetation of different colored glasses, the necessity of the combined influence of the three principles of light, heat and actinism, to the complete germination, growth, and inflorescence of plants.

He then showed how beautifully consistent with these discoveries were the arrangements of the Divine Being in the process of vegetation. During spring the solar beam contained a large amount of the actinic principle, necessary at that season for the germination of seeds and the development of buds. In summer there was a large proportion of the light giving principle, necessary to the formation of the woody portions of plants. And towards autumn, the caloric or heat giving principles of the solar rays increased. Mr. Hunt exhibited diagrams, showing the proportions of the three principles as they had been observed to exist in the solar ray, in the seasons of spring, summer, and autumn. He then showed how the vegetation of different climates was variously affected, according as they received different proportions of the three constituent principles of the solar beam. In practical application of the results of this theory Mr. Hunt spoke of the injurious effects on vegetation from the use in green houses of the white German sheet glass. Under this kind of glass plants were subject to an injurious solar influence which they had not suffered under the old crown glass.

It became, therefore, necessary to discover some means to cut off those *parathermic rays*, which, passing through the white glass, scorched and browned particular portions of the leaves, without cutting off the other portions of the rays, which were necessary to the growth of the plant. This remedy Mr. Hunt had discovered and applied at Key Observatory. It was a green glass, stained with oxide of copper, which effectually excluded the injurious *parathermic rays*, while it admitted the other solar rays necessary for the plant as freely as ordinary white glass. In this manufacture of this green glass it was essential that no manganese should be used, as was the case in white glass, for the manganese were used the white glass would, after a while, assume a pinkish hue, which would more freely admit the burning rays. Mr. Hunt also spoke of the difference between morning and afternoon rays in their effect on vegetation, and of the probability of vegetation being affected by the polarization of light.

### New Definitions.

"Child. God's problem waiting man's solution."  
"Miser. An amateur pauper.—An oyster with a pearl in its shell.—A lover who is contented with a look.—A man who makes bricks that his heirs may build houses."  
"Ignorance. The ladder sword with which the mass of mankind are compelled to fight the social battle.—The barren country of which all are natives, and from which all are emigrants.—A serpent which many foster because they suppose it to be harmless.—A dark place where poor people are allowed to grope about till they hurt themselves or somebody else."

"Bachelor. The slave of liberty.—A mule who shirks his regular load.—A wild goose in the air, much abused by tame geese in the farm-yard."  
"Politics. The quarrels of the workmen whilst they lay the foundation of Sociology. Imagination and Pension attempting the work of Reason.—A national humming-top, which spins the least when it hums the most."

"Prison. The grave where State Doctors bury their murdered patients.—An oven where Society puts newly-made crime to harden.—A school where immoral training is administered to those who are going into the world, and moral training to those who are going out of it."

"Napoleon. A naughty boy who was put in a corner because he wanted the world to play with.—A heartless gambler, who ruined himself and all his friends, and died in the King's Bench Prison."

"Candle. One whose fate is to die of consumption, but who constantly makes light of his misfortune."

"Metaphysics. Words to stay the stirring till facts are ready.—The art of applying the fire so as to increase the smoke and diminish its brightness.—Feeling for a science in the dark."

"Monk. A sea-worthy vessel moored in a stagnant dock.—A coward who won't fight."

"America. Youth affecting manhood.—Young John Bull working with his coat off."

"Ink. The black sea on which thought rides at anchor."

"Ball-room. A confined place in which people are committed by Fashion to hard labor."

"Pedantry. Intellectual tight-lacing."

"Marriage. Going home by daylight after courtship's masquerade."

"Duel. Folly played at murder."

"Luxury. War's deputy in time of peace."

"Alchymy. An aged dreamer, who produced a reality surpassing his dreams.—A run on gold for gold."

"Slave. Every one who believes himself not free."

"Money. The largest slaveholder in the world."

"Ireland. The Acton of nations, torn to pieces by its own dogs.—A hot potato which John Bull has stolen, and will hot though it burns his fingers."

"Savage. An individual who goes to war with his enemies, like a heathen, and takes their scalps—instead of going to law with them, like Christians, and taking their goods."

"Soldier. A human enamel, who is the more prized the more colors he has taken, and the greater the number of fires through which he has passed."

"Cromwell. A servant of the nation who swept away a sovereign with the dust."

"Bee. A travelling bagman in the sweet-meat line."—WALLBRIDGE'S Game at "Definitions."

### Woman's Mission.

Woman's mission is domestic—she is the true home missionary—where she shines with the purest lustre, there her warm affections have their truest sphere of action, and there the innumerable plagues of her inmate loneliness and goodness are most appreciated and most observed. The domesticities of life and her peculiar character; over them she presides with more quietly grace; and it is hers, by touching everything within doors with the magic of a wife's love, to convert the plainest, scantiest food into sumptuous fare, and the homeliest dwelling into a paradise of bliss, an Eden of unalloyed happiness.

To this first purpose ought all female education to have prominent reference. Young ladies should not be taught that to perform domestic labor is beneath their dignity or their position in society; but they should be taught that nothing is undignified, nothing unbecoming, which tends to augment the happiness and promote the comfort of each member of the domestic circle—which secures to the young wife or mother respect and confidence of those under her charge, and gives her husband to feel, while he is toiling to provide for his family, that his chosen companion is quite competent either to secure from those who employ an economical and comfortable use of the means at her disposal, or to do it herself if need be.

It matters not how wealthy or how elevated in worldly position a female may be, a just knowledge of domestic matters will always add to her true dignity and give her an additional charm in the eyes of the wise and good—for we repeat, to make home happy in woman's true mission—while the absence of such knowledge deprives her of much of her influence by materially diminishing the respect in which she ought to be held.

### A Marital Advertisement.

A story was told me, with an assurance that it was literally true, of a gentleman who, being in want of a wife, advertised for one, and at the place and time appointed was met by a lady. Their stations in life entitled them to be so called, and the gentleman, as well as the lady, was in earnest. He, however, unluckily, seemed to be of the same opinion as King Pedro was with regard to his wife, Queen Mary of Arragon, that she was not so handsome as she might be good, so the meeting ended in their mutual disappointment. Cezaire adverted a second time, appointing a different square for the place of meeting, and varying the words of the advertisement. He met the same lady—they recognized each other—could not choose but smile at the recognition, and perhaps neither of them could choose but sigh. You will anticipate the event. The persevering bachelor tried his lot a third time in the newspapers, and at the third place of appointment he met the equally persevering spinster. At this meeting neither could help laughing. They began to converse in good humor, and the conversation became so agreeable on both sides, and the circumstances appeared so remarkable, that this third interview led to a marriage, and the marriage proved a happy one.—The Doctor.

With the birth of their first child the parents go over to an older generation; as we grow up they grow old; our wisdom is derived from their experience of hardships; it is through their vacant places that we emerge into business; and over the graves of the dead that we walk to marriage.

The following stanza, by a young American artist, are full of poetry. There is a gentle melancholy flow in them that comes upon the soul like the low, half-happy sigh of the autumn wind.

### Some Things Love Me.

BY T. B. READ.

All within and all without me  
Feel a melancholy thrill;  
And the darkness hangs about me,  
Oh, how still!  
To my feet, the river glideth  
Through the shadow, sultry, dark;  
On the stream the white moon rideth,  
Like a barque—  
And the linden leans above me,  
Till I think some things there be  
In this dreary world that love me,  
Even me!

Gentle flowers are springing near me,  
Shielding sweetest breath around;  
Countless voices rise, to cheer me,  
From the ground;  
And the lone bird comes—I hear it  
In the distance and so near;  
Peet the sadness of its spirit  
Into mine;

There it sings and sings above me,  
Till I think some things there be  
In this dreary world that love me,  
Even me!

Now the moon hath doated to me,  
On the stream I see it lay;  
Swinging, boat-like, 'twould woo me  
Far away—  
And the stars bend from the azure,  
I could reach that where I lie,  
And they whisper all the pleasure  
Of the sky.

There they hang and smile above me,  
Till I think some things there be  
In the very heavens that love me,  
Even me!

Now when comes the tide of even,  
Like a solemn river, slow,  
Gentle eyes akin to heaven  
On me glow—  
Loving eyes that tell their story,  
Speaking to my heart of hearts;  
But I sigh, "a thing of glory  
Soon departs!"

Yet when my fades above me,  
I must reach that where they lie,  
One thing more here to love me,  
Even me!

### Amusements of Kings.

The pastimes of kings would make a very curious book. We mentioned last week the particular fancy the King of Spain, the Prince of Assis, has for playing on the big drum. After all, this is a very harmless amusement, and not half so expensive as building toy-palaces, or half so cruel as shooting stags in a fenced ring. Let us see if we can enumerate the amusements of the different Kings of the present day.

Louis Philippe can have very little amusement at present, for he has married all his sons; and as for prosecuting the public papers, the amusement must have grown fearfully tiresome. Like the game of *beggar-my-neighbor*, a little of it is all very well, but it does not do to be always playing at it. It is true there is Algeria, but the *bulletins* have no longer that richness and strong sense of honor which they had when Bugeaud used to kill Abd-el-Kader once a week, and send over his horse and umbrella in every steamer. The poor King of the French can only laugh now, when he reads over the account of the glorious three days of July, and thinks of the *charte* being proved a *verite*, as strong as cannons can make it, by the fortifications of Paris. Henri Quatre, we think, amused himself in a different way; but of course different Kings have different styles of joking.

The King of Naples plays at whist, and is happy for a week if he wins a halfpenny point. He dabbles, too, a little in sulphur, which may account for his holding such good hands generally in the above game, and for his doing everybody so cleanly in all commercial matters.

Leopold's great amusement is in running about. Like the Brussels sprout, he is to be found planted everywhere but in Brussels. Next to the American sea-serpent, he is the greatest traveler of the present day. His back is always turned upon Belgium, which makes it difficult for his subjects to throw his perpetual answer, *Mes braves Belges*, in fact, I love you quite beyond myself, and off he runs to Paris, to convince them of the fact.

The peculiar fancy of Nicholas, besides his persecution of Poland, which is only "an amiable weakness," peculiar to Russian emperors, in general, and himself in particular, is to give snuff-boxes away to everybody. He must have given away more snuff-boxes in his life time than Lablache has ever received, and that number is difficult to count as the children of the royal family. One would imagine that he had bought a lot, cheap at some auction, and was at a loss how to get rid of them. If ever a monster statue similar to the one of Peter the Great is erected to Nicholas, it ought to be on a pedestal of snuff-boxes.

We wonder how many confirmed snuff-takers Nicholas has made in his life time, of quiet, respectable persons, from the vanity of carrying about with them, and displaying on every possible occasion, the imperial gift! However, it is a generous recreation, for emperors generally have amused themselves in forcing their subjects to put their hands into their pockets, for purposes of quite a different pinch.

Austria has very little amusement beyond considering himself the "Father of his people," and cutting off their privileges, and sometimes their heads, to prove it. He delights in Metternich, and has a cultivated taste for a ballet.

Ludwig, the King of Bavaria, rollicks also in the latter amusement, in which his subjects are not much inclined to join him. He has also a weakness for poetry which is a sweet, melting kind, best suited for the motives of *bombast*; though occasionally his Bavarian majesty comes out with an epigram, which would shine round an accident, drop, but looks rather dull in a history. Another of his amusements is newspaper editing, and it is reported he wields the editorial scissors with wonderful effect on the articles of others, but never on his own; though some of his royal proclamations about raising the price of beer would be wonderfully improved, critics do say, if they were reduced a little, or occasionally left out altogether.

Prussia amuses herself, as Penelope did with her Berlin wool, in making a constitution and then pulling it to pieces again. Another of his amusements is in reading every paper that contains a notice of his majesty. He has a minister, whose German title we would repeat only it occupies three lines, expressly to hunt out these notices and submit them to him. This poor fellow has no easy berth off, for his majesty some how only appreciates the compliments, and takes no pleasure in the abuse. The minister deeply deprecates this depraved taste on the part of his majesty, as he has generally to resign for giving offence about twice a week.

It is hardly necessary to specify his amusements, as we believe they are already recorded in a popular song, which can be had of all music-sellers.

Running our eye over the different amusements of the sovereigns who grace the thrones of the present day, they are a great improvement, we must confess, on the amusements of Kings. "An used to was." Shooting stags is mainly sport compared to that of firing from a balcony on a populace; and playing on the big drum is child's play by the side of a bluff old king, whose principal amusement was to take off his wife's head as soon as he had married her. Ah! those were the days for amusements. What a merry monarch that Charles the Second was! Why, there is not a king of the present day who would go into the Cheshire Cheese, and order a Welsh rabbit and a pint of stout, and when he had had no money to pay for it, knight the landlord on the spot in lieu of payment!

By the bye, talking of royal amusements, we hear that the Duc d'Angoulême (the King of Algeria that is to be) has been invited to a ball by the native Arabs of Algiers. We suppose this is in return for the many balls the French have given the Arabs; but as regards the choice of the two amusements, dancing and fighting, we think the Algerians beat the French hollow. Besides, the novelty of a party of dancing Arabs must afford immense amusement to the poor transported Parisians, who have no *bal masques*, no *Chauvignies* or *Chateaux Rouges* to beguile them at uncivilized Algiers. Punch.

### A Celebrated Battle.

Byron appears to have felt a little awkwardness after committing himself to admiration of Henry Kirke White, by his magnificent allusion to the young poet's fate in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." In his letter on the subject to Mr. Dallas, he still insists, though faintly, that Kirke White had in him "poesy and genius"; but immediately qualifies this by saying that he was at any rate "beyond all the Bloomfields and Blacketts, and their collateral cobbles, whom Loft and Pratt have or may kidnap from their calling into the service of the trade."

Whatever may be thought, however, of Byron's criticism, or of his ingenuousness in his defence, the verses will retain their place among the most elegant in the language, even after they have been deprived of the faint claims to originality they have hitherto possessed.

"Unhappy White! while life was in spring,  
And thy young manhood warred heroic wing,  
The spoiler swept that soaring lyre away,  
Which else had sounded an immortal lay.  
Oh, what a noble heart was here undone,  
When Science's self destroyed her favourite son!  
Yes, she too much indulged thy fond pursuit,  
She sowed the seeds, but death has reaped the fruit."

"'Twas thus the own genius gave the final blow,  
And helped to plant the wound that laid thee low:  
So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain,  
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,  
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart.  
And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart:  
Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel,  
He nursed the pangs which impelled the steel;  
While the same plume that had warned his nest,  
Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding breast."

This fine simile we traced on a former occasion to Waller; but a correspondent goes two thousand years farther back, and finds it in *Æschylus*, repeated by him from still more ancient authorities—

"—Thus of old,  
In Libyan fables is the story told,  
That when the eagle, stricken at the heart,  
Saw his own feather on the fatal dart,  
The royal bird, surprised with haughty pride,  
Unconscious yet he died, exulting cried:  
'Ours was the deed; ourselves impelled the blow;  
We fall no triumph to presumptuous foe!'"

The difference in the turn given by the ancient and modern poets to the reflections of the wounded bird would form a fine subject for the critic. The eagle of the ancient Greeks exhibits the proud and masculine spirit of his age; he congratulates himself on having received the mortal blow from no meaner implement than that furnished by his own wing, and dies exulting and unconquered. In the modern version, on the other hand, produced when poetry had lost in fire what it had gained in refinement, this heroic burst is transformed into sentiment, and the dying bird laments his fate the more from having been accessory to it himself.—Chambers's Journal.

### Michael Angelo a Scholar through Edul.

Michael Angelo dedicated himself, from his childhood to his death, to a toilsome observation of nature. The first anecdote recorded of him shows him to be already on the right road. Granacci, a painter's apprentice, having lent him, when a boy, a print of St. Anthony beaten by devils, together with some colors and pencils, he went to the fish-market to observe the form and color of fish and of the eyes of fish. Cardinal Farnese one day found him, when an old man, walking alone in the Coliseum, and expressed his surprise at finding him solitary amidst the ruins; to which he replied, "I go yet to school that I may continue to learn." And one of the last drawings in his portfolio is a sublime hint of his own feeling; for it is a sketch of an old man with a long beard, in a go-cart, with an hour-glass before him, and the motto, *Ancora imparo*, "I still learn."—Chambers's Journal.

### A Trial of Memory.

A person was boasting in Foote's presence of the extraordinary facility with which he could commit any thing to memory, when the modern Aristophanes said he would write down a dozen lines in prose, which he would not be able to repeat from memory in as many minutes. A wager was instantly laid, and Foote produced the following:

"So he went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to make an apple pie; and at the same time a great sea bear coming up the street paws its head into the shop. What, no soap? So he died, and she very impudently married the barber; and there were present the Pickininnies, and the Jobbilies, and the Gargylies and the Grand Panjandrums, with the little round button at the top; and they all fall to playing the game of Catch as Catch Can, till the gunpowder ran out at the heels of their boots."

Such a mass of unconnected nonsense defied memory, and the wit won his wager.

### How to Avoid Quarrels.

The Rev. J. Clark, of Frome, was asked by a friend how he always kept himself from being involved in quarrels, in which he replied, "By letting the angry person have all the quarrel to himself." This after words became a proverb in the town. When a quarrel was rising, they would say, "Come let us remember old Mr. Clark, and leave the angry man to quarrel by himself." If the reader will always follow this rule he will save himself a great deal of trouble, and perhaps many hard knocks. Remember always takes two to quarrel.

Hope is a virtue, as well as faith and charity.

### Divinity of Art.

The arts in themselves are divine: they are an emanation from the Supreme Beauty; they are the art of the supports of Religion. If the artist had once fixed his mind on such great objects, I do not know how he can by his life disgrace this magnificent trust.

Besides, purity of heart, virginity of mind, have great influence on the artist, both as to dignity of conception, and means of execution. Artists paint themselves in their works. The courtesy, grace, benignity, disinterestedness, the enlarged and noble soul of Raphael, shine out marvellously in his works.

I think that the unveiled form, shown in purity, adorned with exquisite beauty, takes from us all mortal perturbations, and transports us to the primal state of blessed innocence; and still more that it comes to us as a thing spiritual, intellectual; exalting the mind to the contemplation of divine things, which, as they cannot be manifested to the senses in their spiritual being, only through the excellence of forms can be indicated, and kindle us by their eternal beauty, and draw us from the perishable things of earth. Characteristics of Men of Genius.

### Love of Grumbling.

"To a thorough indigenous independent Briton, the word 'miser' does by no means convey an idea of extreme discomfort. He feels the satisfaction of grumbling over his misfortunes to be, on many occasions, so much greater than the pain of enduring them, that he will beg, borrow, steal, or even manufacture calamities, sooner than suffer under any unusual scarcity of discontent. He knows, indeed, that miseries are indeed necessary to his happiness, and though perhaps not quite so pleasant at the moment as his other indispensable enjoyments, roast beef and beer, or, if taken away, leave just as great a craving in his appetites as would be occasioned by the privation of these national delicacies. The Englishman alone, we think, occupies himself seriously in this manufacture of unhappiness; and seems to possess, almost exclusively, the power of afterwards laughing at his own misfortunes; which, however, during their immediate existence, gave him as much torment as ever the crushing of an ear-wig, or beating a jack-ass, inflicted on the sensibility of a lachrymose Gennan."—Sir Walter Scott.

### The Song of Moses.

"This noble poem is ascribed to Moses himself, and while its poetry speaks the inspiration of high genius, its sacredness speaks the direct inspiration of Heaven. Such a recognition of poetry and song tells us that in the service of God there should be the exercise, the consecrated exercise, of all the powers which he has given to us; and tells us that in religion the enjoyment might be as various as are the capacities of our nature. And there is that of sentiment in it which adapts it to the use of a church delivered from her enemies in all ages—any, which fits and so makes it to be actually adopted for one of the triumphant songs of eternity. "I have often felt, as in reading Milton or Thomson, a strong poetical effect in the bare enumeration of different countries, and this strongly enhanced by the statement of some common and prevailing emotion which passed from one to another of their respective people. This is set forth with great beauty and power in verses 14th and 15th." Du. CHALMERS'S Daily Scriptural Readings.

### Nature as It Was and Is.

"It may appear a trifling and puerile remark; but I must confess myself much interested by the identity of human nature in its more familiar working at very distant periods of the world. Rachel ran to tell her father, (c. 12)—Laban ran to meet Jacob, (c. 13)—Rebekah ran to tell her mother, (xxiv. 28). It is a minute, some would say, a ridiculous trifling thing to single out; but I like to contemplate human nature in the stability even of its lesser evolutions—the same now as thousands of years back. When a child is filled with any strong emotion by a surprising event or intelligence, it runs to discharge it on others, impatient of their sympathy; and it marks, I can fancy, the simplicity and greater naturalness of that period—that the grown-up men and women give unreserved way to their first impulses, even as children did."—Dr. CHALMERS'S Daily Scriptural Readings.

### Golden